early part of the night were most intense, it his endurance was wonderful.

There are now but little hopes of his recovery.

The carriages of the aristocracy and of the ives of the exiled dynasty remained outside the mansion all night, and Chiselhurst was growded with friends of the dying man.

The Empress Eugenie rem thed in the sick room all night. Her grief was evidently most nse, but her self-control was equal to her hu band's endurance.

THE EMPEROR SINKING PAST. A. M.—The Litest bulletins which have aror Napoleon is sinking fast. Eugénie and the nee Imperial are at his bedside. His sufferings since Imperial are at his bedside. His sufferings are partially ceased. Symptoms of fatal lethrest in the surface of the English noted in the surface of the think of the surface of the surface

DIFD AT 10:45.

1:20 P. M.—A despatch from Chiselburst, just eccived in this city, says that the ex-Emperor appleon died at forty-live minutes past 10 clock this morning.

Although the case of the ex-Emperor Naposon was regarded as very serious, the news of is death this morning appears to create much applied. A despatch sent from Chiselburst tellst night stated that his condition was unlanged; and another, forwarded this morning, at a few hours before his death, announced in the had passed a better night, but that his imptons remained the same.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE PRESENT.

The following bulletin from the phy-were with Navoleon during his last

The following the were with Nanoleon during the source with Nanoleon during the source of the were with Nanoleon slept well last night; better the preceding night. This morning his physical a consultation, and declied to perform operation upon him at noon to-day. At the consultation was held his pulse was strong and at 3 beats per minute. At 10:15 o'clore signs was shaking appeared; the action of the hearing all the strong and the declaration of the hearing and the strong and the s THE DEATH UNEXPECTED.

THE DEATH UNEXPECTED.

cening.—The sudden death of the ex-Emperor both took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well condon, by surprise. The Emperor had see unprepared for it. The Emperor had see a comparatively comfortable night, his night seemed undiminished, and at a condition early in the morning it was thought he do bear a third operation, which was fully eminied upon. So great was the confidence in the patient's condition that the Prince cerial was permitted to return to Woolwich esume his studies.

Guil went to London yesterday, and many the Emperor's personal friends who hastened

or full went to London yesterday, and many the Emperor's personal friends who hastened Chiselhurst at the first alarm had returned to eir homes. There was no reason whatever to prehend a fatal turn in the case up to 9 A. M. ten new and dangerous symptoms suddenly tin. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to eve him all at once, and he began to sink with arming rapidity. A telegram was instantly spatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. 1) was summoned from London, and Father oddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was in for in the greatest haste to administer.

The Last Sacraments OF THE CHURCH.

The Emperor's private chaplain was also in-

THE LAST SACRAMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again allve. Dr. Gull and the clergyman just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Clover, the Emperor's old friend Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present. old were also present.
Since the Emperor's death the residence at hiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but he nearest friends and relations.
The physicians state that death resulted from auses independent of the surgical operations owhich the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries full of expressions of mourning. THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 9—Evening.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes.

The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the Messager de Paris, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made shipwreck of the empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in resistantishing order and developing the prosperity of the country."

None of the other evening papers had time to flo more than print the announcement without somment.

The Career of the Dead Emperor.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was the youngest son of Louis, King of Holland, and of Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. He was born in Paris, April 20, 1808. His father and mother soon separated, and young Louis was educated chiefly by his mother, who retained the title of Queen of Holland. After Waterloo the family resided in Augsburg, and afterward in Switzerland. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, Napoleon petitioned Louis Philippe for leave to return to France, but that monarch refused the request. Napoleon took part in the revolutionary movements of Is31 in Italy, and was banished from Papal territory. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt in IS32 left him successor to Napoleon I.

BANISHED FROM FRANCE.

In October, 1836, he proclaimed a revolution in Brrasbourg, and was captured and banished. He went to the United States, where he spent some time in idleness, and thence to South America. From South America he returned to Switzerland in time to see his mother die. From Switzerland he withdrew to England. In 1840 he tried to get up a revolution with a tame eagle in foulogne. He was taken prisoner and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. After remaining in prison six years he sacaped. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he repaired to Paris and was elected President of the French Republic on Dec. 10.

DECLARED EMPEROR. BANISHED FROM FRANCE.

DECLARED EMPEROR.

In 1851 he was elected President for ten years, and in November, 1852, he was declared Emperor, inder the title of Napoleon III. In January, 1853, Louis Napoleon married Eugenie, Countess of Taba, a Spanish lady, and in March 1855, a son. Napoleon Eugene Louis, was born to him. In March 1854. Napoleon, in conjunction with England, declared war against Russia. Peace was resumed in 1856. In 1856 Napoleon and Eugenie paid a visit to England and were received with splendor and enthusiasm. In 1853 an attempt was made on the life of Napoleon by Drsini and his fellow-conspirators. In 1859, Napoleon, in alliance with Victor Emmanuel, prosecuted a vigorous war against Austria, and the deliverence of Lombardy was secured by the peace of Villafranca, signed in July of that year.

EXTENDING THE FRENCH BOUNDARY. DECLARED EMPEROR.

Nice and Savoy were annexed to France on the 12th of June, 1860. Pekin was captured by the allied French and English, and the same powers sent a joint expedition to Mexico in 1861. The Mexican Empire, with the Austrian Archduke Maximilian as Emperor, was established in 1864. Napoleon declared neutrality in the war between Austria and Prussia in 1865. In October, the same year, Venetia was ceded to France by Austria and delivered to Italy. In April, 1867, the Paris International Exhibition was opened. In February, 1865, the French army was raised to 1,20,000 men, and in August, 1869. Napoleon promulgated a general amnesty for political offences. Isabella, Queen of Spain, was dethroned in September, 1863. A new political constitution for France was adopted on Sept. 10, 1869. On Sunday, May 8, 1870, the vote was taken on the plebiscite. It resulted, 7,356,434 ayes to 1,590,709 nays. Isabella formally abdicated the throne of Spain in Paris, June 27, 1870. July 1 the Government asked the Corps Législatif for 1900,000 men.

THE PRETEXT FOR WAR WITH PRUSSIA. July 6 the Constitutionnel declared that the en-dirent of Leopoid of Hohenzoliero as King of Spain would be a menare to France. On the lame day there was a debate on war in the Corps

DEATH OF NAPOLEON III.

THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY EXPIRING AT CHISELHURST.

A Wonderful Careev-First a Soldier of ForInne, Next the Chief Arbiter of the Destinies of Europe-Then a Great Nation's
Prisoner and then an Exile.

LONDON, Jan. 9—6 A. M.—The ex-Emperor Napoleon passed a very restless night. He
slept mone, and toward morning there were evident signs of exacerbation. His sufferings in
the early part of the night were most intense.

THE SURRENDER AT BEDAN.

On Sept. 2 Napoleon surrendered himself to King William, before Sedan. Sept. 4 the Parisians declared the empire ended and proclaimed a republic. Eugénie and the Prince Imperial fied to England. Metz capitulated on Oct. 27. Meantime Napoleon had been conveyed to Wilhelmshöhe, where he was detained until peace. On Nov. 4 Napoleon's history of the campaign was published. Paris was formally surrendered Jan. 28, 1871. Feb. 8 Napoleon issued a proclamation from Wilhelmshöhe declaring that it was impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized Government. THE SURRENDBR AT SEDAN. PEACE WITH PRUSSIA.

PEACE WITH PRUSSIA.

Feb. 25 the preliminaries of peace between Prussia and France were settled. March I the Germans entered Paris, and evacuated the city on the 3d of March. Napoleon issues another prociamation, declaring himself ready to abide by the plebiscite.

About March 16 Napoleon was reported to be seriously ill. He regained health rapidly, and on March 20 established himself at Chiselburst, England, where he resided until his death.

An Angle-French Niew of Napoleon.

An Angle-French Niew of Napoleon.

From to-day's Courrier des Etats Unis.

Napoleon III. is dead!

After the reception of this news we yesterday visited several French establishments. We saw many of our compatriots whose opinions have some weight. Everywhere, among all classes, in every state of fortune and intelligence, we have seen manifested the same indifference, the same bitter smile indicative of satisfaction and disdain.

We are convinced that, apart from the excitement naturally more intense where the great political interests of country have most interest—we are convinced, we say, that public sentiment should be in France, comparatively speaking, nearly the same as we have seen it i. New York. Napoleon III. died at Sedan, two years ago; the phantom of Chisel-hurst did not exist for France, and it was but an illusion cherished by a handful of ambitious persons, without consistence and without echo, that there still existed—almost nominally—a Bonapartist party. We have often said this, in response to publications which appeared at one time or other, and which represented this party as having influence in the provinces and the army. Nay more, there was there neither sympathy, nor affection, nor respect for the man who had placed France on the brink of destruction. It would be nearly as true to say that there was no longer neither hate nor rage against him elsewhere, even among those who execrated him most. It would seem that the oblivion of death should have already covered him. What remain do his memory had no longer neither authority nor prestige; and the man who, during nearly a quarter of a century, had filled the world with the sound of his name, had found before death the strongest, if not the severest punishment which could befail him—the punishment of silence.

TROTTING TO SLEIGHS.

TROTTING TO SLEIGHS.

Ditto Frank Ferguson-Two Fine Contests
-The Horse Sharps Disgusted.
Everybody knows Col. Joe Crocheron, the former owner of the Fashion Course, now the proprietor of the Brower House at Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Joe raised two fillies, both foaled four years ago, and both sired by George Wilkes out of different mares. They were both promising three-year-olds, but Joe thought he knew the better one, and sold the other to a Brooklyn merchant, who has the reputation of being a connoisseur. This gen-tleman has since had his purchase in training, but he has been careful to training, but he has been careful to keep that fact to himself. One night recently he stumbled into Joe's place apparently a little jolly, and the fillies came up in conversation. The Brooklyn merchant bragged very loudly about his; so much so, indeed, that Joe was put on his mettle. Frank Ferguson, the keeper of the California stables, a noted horse sharp, stuck up manfully for Joe's mare, and offered to be responsible for half the stakes should a match be made. After a great deal of chinning a mile dash and repeat was arranged for \$1.000 and champagne and oysters for the crowd. The Brooklyn men went home, and Crocheron's boys were in ecstacies over the good thing they had got.

Yesterday morning a large party drove up to Mark Maguire's Cayuga Hotel in sleighs. Joe Crocheron was there with his pet, "Manhaset Maid." The Brooklyn man was also on hand

Mark Maguire's Cayuga Hotel in sleighs. Joe Crocheron was there with his pet, "Manhasset Maid." The Brooklyn man was also on hand driving his purchase, "Lady Sutton." He was accompanied by Capt. Pepper and Commissioner Moore. The track was laid out from Harry Bertholf's to the Cayuga Hotel, and judges were appointed. An immense crowd gathered to witness the race. Frank Ferguson took the lines of Manhasset Maid. The Brooklyn man, a very beavy weight, still sat behind Lady Sutton, and the boys chuckled at his folly. At the last moment, however, John Crook happened along (?) and was engaged to drive.

The race was a splendid one. Both animals went to work with a will, and several fine bursts of speed were shown. Lady Sutton won handlly, to the great disgust of the boys, betting having been very heavy. All hands adjourned to the Brower House, where a feast fit for the gods was served—all but Frank Ferguson. He said he was too busy, but it was thought that having to pay half the stakes lay too heavy on his stomach to admit of his enjoying the feast.

BUMMARY.

TROTTING IN HARLEM LANE—Thursday, Jan 8.—

to admit of his enjoying the feast.

EMMARY.

TROTTING IN HARLEN LANK—Thursday, Jan 9.—
Match \$1,000 and suppers and champagne added; from
Harry Bertholi's to the Caynga Hotel and repeat.

John Crook's br. m. Lady Sutton. 1

Frank Ferguson's b. m. Manhasset Maid. 1

**Another match was contested on the Lane
later in the afternoon for \$500, mile heats, to
sleighs. The horses were the g. m. Miss Bailey
and the s. m. Patchen Maid. As an interesting
race was expected a large number of spectators
assembled. Patchen Maid, the favorite, disappointed her backers. Miss Bailey won the race
easily in two straight heats, through the masterly driving of Mr. Peter Mance.

SUMMARY.

TROTTING ON HARLEM LANE. - Same day, match \$500, mile heats, to sleighs.

Peter Manee's g. m. Miss Bailey.

Air. Egbertson's s. m. Patchen Maid.

No time taken.

Theodore Tilton on the Woodhull and Claffin

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Prom the Brooklyn Engle.

My Complaining Friend: Thanks for your good letter of bad advice. You say, how easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever.

But stop and consider. The story is a whole library of statements—a hundred or more—and it would be strange if some of them are not correct, though I doubt if any are. To give a general denial to such an encyclopedia of assertions would be as vague and irrelevant as to take up the Police Guzette, with its twenty-four pares of items, and say, "This is all a lie." So extensive a libel requires (if answered at all) a special denial of its several parts; and furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of other things that remain unstated and in mystery. In other words, the false story (if met at all) should be confronted and confounded by the true one.

Now, my friend, you urge me to speak, but when the truth is a sword God's mercy sometimes commands it sheathed.

If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the flery spirit within me. But my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity, and quenches all resentments. She says: "Let there be no suffering, save to ourselves alone," and forbids a vindication to the injury of others. From the beginning she has stood with her bands on my lips, saying, "Hush." So when you prompt me to speak for her you counteract her more Christian mandate of silence.

Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone, and so long as this is happlly the case I shall try, with patience, to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderboit through other hearts. Yours truly.

Cemmissioners to Louisiana and Arkansas.

Commissioners to Louisiana and Arkansas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day considered the proon Frivileges and Elections to-day considered the pro-position to send commissioners to Louisiana and Arkan-sas to investigate the recent elections, as well as present condition of affirs in these States. It was resolved to send these commissioners to each State, and the indica-tions are they will be men of high character. The opposition will probably be allowed one member on each commission. Gov. Palmer of Ilinois was sug-gested as one of the members, but objection was made, and it is not yet decided that he will be appointed.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 9.—In the Senate to-day the Democrats, with the help of one Republican vote, elected Liberty Billings President pro tem. In the As-

TRIAL OF THE INNOCENTS.

THE TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MR. ALLEY AND MR. BROOKS.

McComb Refreshes his Memory-One Hus-dred Shares of Credit Mobilier Trans-ferred to Mr. Brooks at Par-The Books of the Company to be Produced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There was but little done at the trial of the innocents this morning. The committee met at the usual time.

The Chairman announced that they had received a letter and a telegram from Mr. Ham, acting Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, saying that it would be impossible for him to be pres-ent to-day on account of the illness of his wife. They had expected him with the books of the company, but as he was not here they had no witnesses to examine, unless Mr. McComb chose to make at this time the statements he desired to make on Tuesday last in answer to Mr. Alley.

Mr. McComb said upon reflection he thought that he would let the matter rest. His cooler judgment prompted him that it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything Mr. Alley said about him, but let the evidence show. He had thought at first that it would be best to carry some of the antidote with the bane, but had now concluded not to take any notice of him. Hereafter, if it should be thought wise to take any other step, he would be glad to avail himself of the privileges of the committee. THE TRANSACTION BETWEEN BROOKS AND ALLEY.

THE TRANSACTION BETWEEN BROOKS AND ALLEY.
In answer to a question of Judge Poland, Mr.
McComb said that he had refreshed his memory,
and now was certain that Mr. Durant left New
York for Europe on Jan. 8, 1868, and returned on
the 8th of March following, having been absent
just fifty-seven dr. 7s. The transaction between
Hrooks and Aliey in reference to the fifty shares
of stock sold to the former, alluded to by witness in his previous testimony, occurred between those two dates. He had a difficulty in
fixing the date when he testified before, but
now remembered distinctly it was between
those dates.

Judge Poland—What I inquire now is, have
you any impression as to what portion of this

Judge Poland—What I inquire now is, have you any impression as to what portion of this time between Jan. 8 and March 5 the transaction took place? A.—No, sir; it was during the absence of Mr. Durant.

Witness resumed: On the 26th of December, 1867. Durant transferred to Brooks one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock, for which Brooks gave \$100 per share, together with \$23,000 worth of Union Pacific stock and \$5,000 worth of first mortgage bonds of that road.

MR. BROOKS PAID FOR THESE
by his check for \$7,000, and his own draft for

MR. BROOKS PAID FOR THESE
by his check for \$7,000, and his own draft for \$3,000, which matured on the 22d of January, 1893. A few days afterward Mr. Brooks claimed \$6,000 more in bonds and \$6,000 more in stocks, which were given to him, making 307 per cent, he received besides the stock itself. I have also refreshed my recollection about Mr. Brooks being a member of Congress at that time, and am certain that he was, and also that he was a Director in the Union Pacific Railroad appointed by President Johnson, and reappointed in March, 1893. I have here a letter of Mr. Crane, former Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier and Secretary to the trustees, which I would like to read.

Judge Poland—Well, as we are going to have Mr. Crane before us, perhaps we had better not receive it now we have summoned Mr. Crane, [The letter which Mr. McComb wished to offer is printed below.]

Judge Poland—Did you hear the conversation be tween Mr. Brooks and Durant referred to? A.—I heard a conversation about Mr. Durant selling Mr. Brooks 10 a conversation about Mr. Durant selling Mr. Brooks 100 shares.

By Mr. Creary—What do you know about Mr. Brooks making payment therefor? A-I did not see Mr. Brooks make any payment, only the entries on the books. It was transferred on the books of the Credit Mobiller to Mr. Neilson by direction of Mr. Brooks.

By Judge Merrick—Where did you see these entries about the payment? A.—On the private books of Mr. Durant. They were the entries of \$1,000 and \$3,000 referred to.

Judge Poland—In this conversation you heard between Durant and Brooks was anything said about, the shares being transferred to Neilson? A.—I doe't think there was. The interviews were very frequently the thewen all of us then. There were meetings almos, every day,

Q.—Do you remember the precise time when the 50 per cent. Increase of stock was allowed? A.—It was in April, 1887.

Q.—This one hundred shares that Brooks received, how would that entitle him to fifty more? A.—It did not entitle him to buy the additional stock. The time for claiming the increase I believe was limited to ninely days after I was made. Gen. Dodge got one hundred shares about the same time as Mr. Brooks, and he never got any increase or claimed any.

Q.—Do you know anything in reference to Mr. Allison of I ows being the holder of stock? A.—I do not.

Judge Poland—Well, if you have any further papers to produce before the committee we will receive them now.

Mr. McComb—Tes, sir. I have; but not knowing that I was going to be examined to-day I did not bring them with me, but will produce them at the next meeting of Mr. Alley—I desire to explain a portion of my testimony of yesterasy by stating that I have since refreahed my memory, and can state that I was not in Washington after January, 1863.

WAITING FOR THE BOOKS.

WAITING FOR THE BOOKS.

Judge Poland—We have omitted to call various gentlemen about Congress whose names have been mentioned. For the reason that we desired to see the books of the Credit Mobilier concern first. Several members have spoken to me about making their statements before the Committee, and as Mr. Ham's excuse for not coming with the books appears to be a good one—lines in his family—we have concluded to adjourn until Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. McComb—lir. Chairman, have you asked particularly that the stock certificates, the cash book, and blutter be brought?

Judge Foland—No. sir. We supposed that Mr. Ham was on his way here yesterday when you spoke about those body and the work of the matter attended to now. Mr. McComb—I make the particular request, because the books I want will not be here unless they are particularly requested.

Judge Poland—Well, you make a memorandum of such as you want and give it to me.

ALLEY TELLS WHERE THE BOOKS ARE KEPT.

Mr. Alley—I will state to the committee as a matter of the secusion that the heads.

ALLEY TELLS WHERE THE BOOKS ARE KEPT.

Mr. Alley—I will state to the committee as a matter of information that the books, I believe, or most of them, are its Philadelphia, and were sent there by order of the court in this suit now pending. Therefore they are not in the hands of Mr. Ham.

Judge Poland—Well, they are all within reach.

Mr. McComb (producing a paper)—Here is a sworn affidavit produced when I wanted certain books in that suit in Philadelphia, that they were in constant daily in the produced when I wanted certain books in that suit in Philadelphia, that they were in constant daily in the produced when I wanted certain books in that suit in Philadelphia, that they were in constant daily in the produced when I wanted certain books in that suit in Philadelphia (to Mr. McComb)—You make a list of the house as soon possible. I will ask leave of the House that we may sit during the hours of section of the House. We can find material enough to occupy our time next week.

Mr. Alley repeated that the books they wanted

A LIE SOMEWHERE.

Mr. Alley repeated that the books they wanted were in Philadelphia, where he had seen them.
Judge Black (shaking the afflavit at Mr. Alley—Why, here is a sworn statement on manifestly false pretences that you will not produce the books.

Mr. Alley—Well, there must be some misunderstanding or mistake.
Judge Black—There is either a mistake or a lie out somewhere, that's all.

The affldavit above referred to is one made by Sidney Dillon, President, and Benj. F. Ham, Acting Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, in answer to a rule granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the officers of said corporation to produce certain books called for by McComb's counsel. These are the same books which McComb now asks to have produced before this committee. In their answer Dillon and Ham admit that these books are in their possession, and say that they are ready and willing to produce such parts of them as the complainant is entitled to use at such time and place as they can be required by law to do so; but they insist that place as they can be required by law to do so but they insist that

is where the same can be used as evidence on the trial or hearing. They also insist that at no time can they be required to permit an inspection of their books prior to the use of the same as evidence, nor to permit the complainant to examine the same and then decline to read them in evidence, which would be the effect of such an order as is prayed for, and especially that they cannot be required to part with the custody or possession of the same.

The complainant has no ownership of the books, or any interest in them, or any right to use them, except to put them or such parts as are evidence pertinent to his case in evidence, and he can only do this at a trial or hearing of the books as the defendants claim are pertinent to the case, and say they are willing to produce them. The affidavit proceeds: "Such an order will be most injurious to the defendants, who are expecting daily to require the use of their books out of this commonwealth, and cannot transact any business without them."

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES. THE ONLY TIME AND PLACE

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Alleged False Pretences.

This affidavit McComb claims is made on manifest false pretences, because prior to the date of this affidavit (Dec. 10, 1872) the officers of the Oredit Mobilier filed with the proper authorities in Pennsylvania an application to be allowed to surrender their charter to that State, slieging that its business was wound up, and there was no further necessity for their existence as a corpopation, with the fact patent to all that the affidavit referred to was manifestly made on false pretences, with the knowledge of this application to surrender their charter, Judge Black was perfectly justified in remarking in his vigorous way to Mr. Alley that "There is either a mistake or a lie out somewhere." The whole truth is just this: Ames and Alley never intend that the books McComb demands shall be produced. They know that they will

and fasten the guilt of every Congressman named as recipients of stock. McComb, how-ever has, I suspect, certified copies of the most

important data which these books contain, and he expects if they are produced that they will be found to have been mutilated and changed. He will then show where and how they have been doctered and get Ames and Alley in a very tight place. Alley was manifestly worried and troubled to-day about something, and was very anxious to make Judge Black believe that he had not made certain statements in his written testimony, which everybody who was present at the reading is ready to swear that he had made.

THE BILLIARD GAME ENDED

CIRILLE DION STILL MOLDS THE COVETED DIAMOND CUE.

The Splendid Playing Witnessed by 2,000 Persons in Tammany Hall Last Evening—Dally's Friends Disappointed. JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION.

Judge Black to-day, in the course of a general conversation with one or two gentlemen in the committee room, expressed his opinion of the investigation very fairly. He said he was sent here to prosecute this case in the laterest of the public, but other duties in the Supreme Court required his presence in the city. He thought, however, that his client (McComb) had some rights which the committee were bound to respect, and he would of course try and take care of them if it was necestry. He thought the public was beginning to appreciate the importance of having the truth of this scandal, and that no matter what the action of the committee might be, the guilty would not escape at the hands of their ellow citizens. It would of course be unfair to express an opinion at this stage of the investigation, but from the testimony aiready taken he thought there was no escape for some of the men implicated.

THE TESTIMONY OF AMES AND ALLEY DISSECTED.

THE TESTIMONY OF AMES AND ALLEY DISSECTED. THE TESTIMONY OF AMES AND ALLEY DISSECTED.

The testimony of Ames had been changed and corrected several times at the suggestion of members, and was irreconcilable with his published letters. It was absolutely worthless, and would be so held in any court of justice. The testimony of Alley could be demonstrated on its face to be false. He pretended to give conversations with a half dozen of people occurring five or six years ago in the exact words used by the different parties. Bo far as his statements in regard to him were concerned they were lies from beginning to end. Alley had come to him in the committee room, and declared that he had not used the language attributed to him, but as he carefully kept his written statement from the official reporter, it would probably be changed in this as well as other important points.

Judge Black further said that the real magnitude of the frauds committed by the Credit Mobiler in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad had not yet appeared, and very few persons seem to have any idea of the amount a few men had bagged. There are some interesting developments threatened concerning the Sloux City and Cedar Rapids road, as well as with Eastern connections of the Union Pacific Railroad. These roads receive the same subsidies from the Government as the Union Pacific did, and there was an equal amount of corruption practiced in Congress with the bonds and securities of these companies.

In one of them it can be shown that James T. Wilson of Iowa acted a very corrupt part while a member of Congress. It would seem from Ames's testimony that Dawes was in the same boat, for he says that when he purchased Credit Mobilier stock he wanted to purchase a thousand-dollar bond of the Cedar Rapids road. Butler's amendment to Blaine's resolution, inserting the words, "any other person or corporation," authorizes the committee to investigate these transactions also; but it is evident that they do not intend to do it. From the instructions given by the Chairman to-day they expect to close the inquiry next week. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PRAUDS.

The Money Received from Mr. Brooks-His During the proceedings of the committee Mr. McComb said he had a letter from Mr. Crane, the Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, which he would like to have read. The Chairman remarked, as they were going to have Mr. Crane before the committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time.

The letter Mr. McComb wished to offer is as

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

H. S. Mc Comb, Wilmington, Del.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 27th inst. received and contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transactions, to which you refer, I find by reference to memorandum index, December 28, 1897, that I received James Brooks's check for \$7,000 and a draft for \$3,000, due on the 22d of January, 1893; and that I transferred by Mr. Brooks's direction, to his sonities, Charles H. Nelison, 100 shares stock Credit Mobilier of America and 230 shares of the Union Pacific Railroad Company—making in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, \$23,000 in Union Pacific Railroad Company—making in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, \$23,000 in Union Pacific Railroad company—making in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, \$23,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities for the \$10,000 paid. I slac find by memorandum that the draft referred to above was paid by Mr. Brooks, Jan. 30, 1885; thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with Mr. James Brooks.

The following is the reply of Mr. T. B. Kings-land, the cashier and managing man of business in New York of the Hon. James Brooks to the above letter, which was published here this afternoon. The discrepancy in the amount of the checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published mentioned a check for \$10,000 instead of \$7,000, as now set forth. The check of \$7,000 and the drafts of \$3,000, if such exist, it is stated, were some of the loans to Durant set forth in the Kingsland letter below:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

DEAR SIR: Mr. James Brooks loaned large sums of

letter below:

DEAR SIR: Mr. James Brooks loaned large sums of money to Mr. T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Facific Railroad. As his cashier and business manager I must have made all the settlements and drawn all the checks, and I settled all accounts with Mr. Crane, Mr. Durant's manager, both for the loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks's check book shows no check for \$10,000 to Mr. Durant, or \$2,235.38, and I never, acting for Mr. Brooks with Mr. Crane, paid for any one bundred or afty shares of the Credit Mobilier for Mr. Charles H. Nelison. I am certain that Mr. Brooks could not hous his check book or bank account showing it. They make no such show or bank account showing it. They make no such show or bank account showing it. They make no such show ing. Very respectfully,

Amee's Testiment Again Questioned.

Special Despatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Patterson says, in reference to the statement of Oakes Ames that he (Patterson) had taken thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, that it is entirely wrong, and that Ames has probably confounded him with some other person.

Mr. Ames came to see him, and urged him to take some stock, which, after having the matter explained, and receiving information as to the names of persons holding stock, he consented to do as soon as he could spare the money to make the purchase. With this understanding the matter rested, and as ne never had the requisite amount of money to buy the stock, the transaction ended, no stock ever having passed into his hands. The story of his having stock and placed it in the hands of Morton & Bliss, the New York bankers, he therefore pronounced unoualifiedly false, and will so testify before the committee next week.

Mr. Patterson has in his possession a letter

unoualifiedly false, and will so testify before the committee next week.

Mr. Paterson has in his possession a letter from the bankers alluded to, which will be laid before the committee, to the effect that they never had in their possession any Credit Mobilier stock belonging to Senator Patterson or to anybody else.

Mr. Ames will, it is understood, at the next meeting of the committee, correct his testimony so far as it relates to Mr. Patterson, and inform the committee that he is now fully satisfied that his memory was at fault, and that no stock ever passed into Patterson's hands, and no dividends were ever paid to him.

The Coroner's investigation regarding the Centre street fire was continued yesterday. Superintendent Macgregor was called. He said: In 1871 a notice was given Mr. Craighead to put up fire escapes, which was done. A drawing of the building being shown to the witness, he said if the construction of the building was in accordance with the drawing, the present law was fully compiled with.

There are a great many buildings, he continued to

law requires, but those were put up before the present law was enacted, and this law does not provide for a remedy. There are even under the present law buildings being erected, which, although in every way complying with the requirements of the law, are yet as liable to suddenly cave in in case of fire as did the one in Centre street.

The one in Fourteenth street and Broadway, which is seven stories high, is one of those which he characterized as too dangerous to be permitted to be built. His theory regarding the failing in of this building in Centre street is that the iron girders gave way and the great weight on the floors fell through, pulling in the walls after them. He certainly would prefer iron columns to wooden ones, when they are made double, although they do attract heat very much, lie thought Mr. Stewart's building on the corner of Tenth street and Broadway is another building which, if it ever takes fire, will come down very quickly, and he considered it very unsafe; and yet it is very substantially built. When fire escapes are out of order, the law superintendending is reported unsafe, it will take the Superintendending is reported unsafe, it will take the Superintendended to the before the owner can be. If the ever is, compelled too the before the owner can be. If the ever is, compelled too the before the owner can be. If the ever is, compelled too the before the where the content is the cours after being surveyed by three architects. Witness could not say before the fire that Mr. Craighead's building was unsafe, and he did not think any jury of intelligent men would have said so either.

Mr. Bergh Geing On with his Good Work.

Mr. Bergh pounced down upon the milk dairies in old Westbury, near Mineols, L. I. In almost every instance the narrow, miscrable. Many of the animals were apparently half starved. The dairies were filty and the stench was unbearable. Many of the animals

and the stench was unbearable. Many of the animals were apparently half starved. The dairies were dirty, and in most cases were attached to the cow pens. But one place visited was in a good condition.

This work done, Mr. Bergh wontaby invitation to test the merits of the "gyro," the new automatic pigeon. The gyro indicated in every particular the real pigeon when sprung from a trap. It is of tin or brass, and is started by putling a string which loosens a spring. The direction of its flight oan be regulated, as also its discipled on the second of the second of the direction of its flight oan be regulated, as also its discipled on the second of the sec

The attendance at Tammany Hall last evening on the occasion of the renewal of the game between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly for \$1,000 and the champion diamond cue num-bered fully 2,000 persons, if not more. The billiard world was represented by Albert Garnier, Matt Hewins of Hartford, Tim Flynn, Joseph Dion, and Mr. Mackay. Prominent among amateurs were Mr. Bennett of Canada, Geary, the veteran billiardist, and many others. Among the legal lights were ex-Judge Beach and Col. Fellows, lately prominent in the Stokes trial,

The disturbance which broke up the last game probably prevented the attendance of the ladies—at all events none were seen in the hall. The arrangements for the convenience of the audience (excepting those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats in the gallery or on the stage), as well as for the accommodation of the reporters, were lamentably deficient, and elicited numerous complaints.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GAME.
At 8:14 Daly and Dion entered together, and fter a short delay, in consequence of the absence of the balls, Mr. Gavitt announced that Mr. Tim Flynn would act as umpire for Mr. Daly, Mr. Bennett for Mr. Dion, and that Isidore Gayraud would be the final referee. Michael Rochfort officiated as scorer. Before the game began it was agreed that when either player had scored 750 points a recess of ten minutes should be taken.

THE GAME BEGUN.

taken.

THE GAME BEGUN.

The game opened at 8:24, the lead being won by Dion, who left his ball in the left-hand upper corner. Daly played and missed, and Dion taking the bails made a neat run of 12, but, as seems to be his custom in the opening of all his games, slipped up on an easy shot. Daly's second inning began by a cleverly executed draw stroke, which gave him a well-carned run of 45. This run ended disastrously in a foul. Dion's third inning went for a blank. He claimed to have scored on a fine stroke, but the claim was disallowed by the referee. Here the audlence cheered loudly, showing that their sympathies were largely in favor of Maurice.

Daly's third inning comprised a series of beautiful fine caroms and position shots, and the boy, as he is called, opened the game with most perfect confidence and with a steadiness of nerve which showed that he was bound to come out victor. This run scored him 15%, but ended unfortunately, his ball running into the lower left-hand pocket. Score—Daly, 198; Dion, 12. Dion found the balls in bad position, but with admirable generalship brought them inside the string, leaving them safe on his opponent, who tried a round table bank, and, missing, left Dion a good position. In his fifth inning the champion scored 40, and again slipped up on a comparatively easy shot, giving baly as pretty a layout as could be desired. But either from carelessness or over-confidence he retired with only 3, leaving the balls bunched in the lower left-corner. The score now stood:

DALY, 201; DION, 55.

corner. The score now stood:

DALY, 201; DION, 55.

Dion's sixth inning, which opened with every chance for a good run, and for making the game even, went for 69 points, the last shot being a very careleas one. Daly's sixth went for 12, and his seventh inning for 27, while Dion's seventh was a blank. Here the table was levelled at the request of both players. At the end of the eighth inning the score was: Daly, 240; Dion, 136, the latter having scored 12 in his eighth inning.

lighth liming the latter having scored 12 in his eighth inning.

In his ninth inning Dion first developed his great strength. By a series of fine caronus, aided at one stage of the run by a clever mass shot, which was followed by two successive roundtable strokes of great merit, he increased his count by 117 points. He ended the run by unluckily holing his own ball in the upper right-hand pocket. Daly's ninth inning was the first deliberate safety play of the game; but Dion narrowly missed scoring. Dion's eleventh and twelfth innings went for nothing beyond Daly's forfeit on safety plays in his tenth and eleventh innings. At the conclusion of the twelfth linning, which Daly ended with another safety play, the score stood:

DALY, 279; DION, 259.

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DALY, 471; DION, 415.

Daly made 33 in his fourteenth inning, but, touching his ball with his cue before he shot, foul was claimed and allowed, and he retired, leaving the balls in splendid position. Dion's play in the next inning was confined chiefly to nursing the balls so well left for him. He kept them at the lower end of the table for 138 points, and then, the deep red going in, made a most beautiful one-cushion shot. The next stroke was an unlucky one, as his own ball went ting the hole, leaving one red out, and the other in the line. Daly played to bring his own and the deep red within the line, but made a deplorable slip-up, giving the balls to Dion for his sixteenth inning in easy position. The score now stood:

inning in easy position. The score now stood:

DION, 555; DALY, 474.

On the part of the champion the sixteenth inning was another exhibition of nursing, and resulted in a run of 69. Daly made one carom on this score, and went into the hole by secledent, Dion following on his seventeenth inning with a safety play. Daly's seventeenth inning showed a cypher, and Dion by some of the pretitest and steadlest playing ever witnessed in a match game, increased his score by 124 points. Some of his position snots were loudly applauded. This run set the score: Dion, 752; Daly, 478—a difference of 274 points in favor of the champion.

Bets of 100 to \$500 were offered on the champ.

difference of 2'4 points in favor of the champion.

Bets of \$100 to \$60 were offered on the champion at this stage of the game, but found no takers. Daly's eighteenth inning netted him thirty-seven points, and showed the first "scratch" of the game on either side. Dion followed with thirty-nine points, and ended his nineteenth inning with another accidental hole—the fifth in the rame so far. Daly's nineteenth inning went for three and a forfeit of three for Dion's pocket, and Dion scored thirty-six on his twenty-first inning to another cypher for Daly. The score at this time was Dion \$27, Daly 521; and the friends of the "boy," in spite of their confidence in his nerve and pluck, began to lose hope. They were compelled to stick to their bets, however, as no chance was offered them to hedge. The score after the beginning of the twenty-second inning, in which Dion had made eighteen points, stood

them to hedge. The score after the beginning of the twenty-second inning, in which Dion had made eighteen points, stood

DION 872, DALY 524,

and according to the agreement made before the game, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

After the intermission, Daly played his twenty-second inning for a cypher, and Dion let his twenty-third go for a like amount, attempting and narrowly missing a splendid round table shot, and leaving the balls in good trim for Daly. Now, if ever, the boy should have shown the nerve with which he is credited, but after several fine caroms, a clever masse, and two or three well-executed draw shots, he slipped up on a comparatively easy draw stroke, scoring only 33. Dion's next inning was a blank, and Daly went in for his twenty-fourth inning with good balls, and an encouraging prospect of reducing the majority of his antagonist. Added by a paipable scratch, which, however, was followed by a number of beautiful shots, one of which was a three-cusnion round the table stroke, he rolled up 108 in good style, the score now standing

DION 872, DALY 668.

It should be noted also that the balls broke badly for Daly in this inning, and that having carned most of the points made, his own ball went into the hole off a beautiful shot.

Dion scored 27 in his twenty-fifth inning, and Daly followed with a neatly played run of 54 points, which comprised a number of brilliant plays, the balls still breaking badly for him, and which was deservedly applauded. Dion's twenty-sixth inning increased his score 21 points, and ended in a bad slip up, and again Daly went in with a hopeful face, exhibiting during this play as much nerve as did the champion during the last match, when he, like Daly last night, was playing an up hill game. Playing against luck, and with the balls kissing off and scattering to all parts of the table, he well earned 51 points, and still unlucky, ended the run by going into the hole. The twenty-seventh inning aver baly 38 points, and the thirtieth inning aver bay care.

The twenty-nint

The twenty-ninth inning was a blank for Dion, and gave Daly 36 points, and the thirtieth inning gave Dion 3 and Daly 6. At this time the cham-

pion seemed to be in bad nerve, while the courage of the boy was on the increase, and his friends looked hopefully forward to a viotory for their favorite. But in his thirty-first inning Dion shook off any feeling of nervousness he may have experienced and playing with rare skill and judgment, increased his score 105, thus rendering the gap between himself and Daly all the wider, and passing his thousand points. The thirty-second and thirty-third innings were little better than blanks, both players looking more to safety than to counts.

Dion's 34th inning scored him 21 points, and Daly followed with a well-earned 42, slipping up at last on a miss cue—the first in the game. Dion's 35th inning, in which he made a bad scratch, which was laughed at or hissed by the audience, 'scored 36 points, following it up with a run of 12, which set his score 1,124 to Daly's 913. The 37th and 38th innings were for safety on both sides, but in his 39th inning Dion, by beautiful play, rolled up a score of 63, and as Daly followed with a blank, the score stood

beautiful play, rolled up a score of 63, and as Daly followed with a blank, the score stood DION 1,189, DALY 915.

For several innings both men played for safety, the reds being in a particularly unfavorable position, but finally in the forty-fourth inning Dion got a fair break and scored 27, and Daly following made 3 and went in the hole by accident. The score then stood Dion, 1,219, Daly 923.

Dion's forty-fourth, forty-fifth, and forty-sixth innings showed but little good play, and increased his score only thirty points. Daly falling to score in either inning. Dion's fifteth inning began with a splendid mace shot, which was succeeded by a beautiful long follow. The run netted him 36 points, leaving him exactly 200 to go, while Daly's string marked only 960 points.

In his fifty-first inning Daly made the most beautiful masse shot of the game, and it aided him to a run of 141, which was obtained by some of the best and nerviest play of the game, especially as the boy was playing against long odds, and, it may be said, with luck against him. At the close of this inning the game stood

and, it may be said, with luck against him. At the close of this inning the game stood

DION 1,309, DALY 1,101.

The game from the fifty-first to the fifty-fifth inning was not specially interesting, but in the latter Dion scored 48 points, to which he was aided by a remarkable bank shot, and ended the run by going into a pocket. The score now stood: Dion, L381; Daly, 1,128. In his fifty-sixth inning the Champion passed into his last hundred, scoring another run of 48, which he terminated by a safety shot.

The game now became intensely interesting, and both men played with great caution, the audience preserving the most perfect silence unless called upon to applaud some specially brilliant shot. Daly's nerve seemed somewhat shaken, but the champion entered for his fifty-ninth inning as cool as a cucumber, and having made 22 points left the balls safe. Daly failing to count Dion began his sixtleth and last inning, FINISHING THE GAME in splendid style. The game ended at 12:04, occupying exactly 3 hours and 40 minutes.

As Dion made his last shot Daly walked to the table and shook hands with him.

Daly remarked as he left the hall "I'll play him again and beat him. I think his luck had a good deal to do with this game."

Dion's average was 25 and a small fraction, and Daly's was 19.44.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCORE.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Extravagance and Profligacy of the In dian Department—The Appropriations In-creased from Two to Seven Millions—An Attempted Outrage on Wisconsin Indians. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The Senate reumed to-day the consideration of the Indian

Appropriation bill.

Very little interest had been manifested in Very little interest had been manifested in this bill hitherto, but to-day Judge Thurman woke up the Senate by a vigorous and effective onslought on the entire Indian policy of the Administration, and especially with reference to its extravagance and profligacy. He showed how the Indian appropriations had run up from small beginnings to an enormous sum, and especially the large increase during Grant's Administration.

In 1792 the appropriation was some \$13,000; in 1840, when the Florida Indians were being removed, \$2,271,000; in 1850, \$1,683,000; in 1850, \$2,991,000; in 1870, over \$7,000,000; in 1871, \$3,000,000; and in 1872, \$5,500,000. The speech was in marked contrast with the policy of cant and profligacy on which the Government prides itself, and elicited the profound attention of the Senate. The Administrationists were wholly unable to make reply.

One of the most audacious and corrupt transactions in this connection was an attempt to get an appropriation to remove the 500 Indians out of Wisconsin at the point of the bayonet. These Indians thus sought to be ejected are admitted to be citizens of Wisconsin under the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment, and yet on a miserable prejudice of race and color they were to be deprived of their rights.

Behind this injustice lay, of course, a job. Not only were there the profits of moving these Indians, but it seems they have a right to a rethis bill hitherto, but to-day Judge Thurman

Behind this injustice lay, of course, a job. Not only were there the profits of moving these Indians, but it seems they have a right to a reservation in Minnesota, near their present home, on which some of Senator Buckingham's constituents have fixed greedy and covetous eyes. Accordingly that Senator was put up to second this act of oppression and spoilation in the name of progress, humanity, and the civilization of Indians.

The trick was well exposed by Judge Thurman and others, and received a decided rebuke from the Senate. The attempt shows how ready Administration Senators are to go back on the Fourteenth Amendment.

Another Centre Street Fire.

At 11:15 last night fire was discovered on the fourth foor of 178 Centre street, occupied by R. Flack, manufacturer of piano mouldings. The first and second floors were occupied by Hawes and Graham, veneer manufacturers. The firetistended to 176 Centre street, greatly damaging the stock of T. Bonnean, manufacturer of piano-forte actions, who occupied the third, fourth, and first floors. The buildings, which were owned by 1, 4, G. H. Walker, were damaged about 22,000. The lagregate loss on stock is \$5,000. Origin of fire and amount of insurance unknown.

The Liberals Alive and Doing. The Liberals Alive and Doing.

The Liberal Republican Geueral Committee was organized last night, Thomas E. Stewart being reelected Chairman. Resolutions were adopted censuring the action of the Administration in the Louisian additiouity, charging President Grant with despotism, and declaring his policy his policy as tending toward tye disruption of the Republic. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Cochrane and others. The meeting was large, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Last evening, near Morton's Station, Delaware county, Pa., Mrs. Carr and three children were burned to death by the explosion of combination fluid. Mrs. Carr was fluing a lamp which was not lighted, but the heat of the room relsed a vapor from the fluid, which was ignited by the stove, from which the lamp was two yards distant.

BROOKLYN.

The second trial of Fanny Hyde, on the indict-ment charging her with the killing of George Watson, has been set down for the 20th inst.

Engineer Roberts was killed yesterday on the Midiand Railroad in a collision between freight trains.

One Wenn, a Hollander, was struck by a train and killed at Passaic village yesterday while at work on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

The case of the Jersey City Board of Public Works on trial in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, was concluded yesterday. At ten o'clock last evening the jury had not returned a verdict. Ex-Sheriff Hopper of Small Lots, Bergen county, while out sleigh riding a few nights ago was attacked by two men, one of whom stabbed him. It is assitiants were arrested and committed to the Hackenback jail.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

William G. Healy, Passed Assistant Paymaster in the navy arrested on the charge of conspiring with George W. Bed to defraut the department, was take before Commissioner Davenport yesterday and re-manded.

of St. Battic street, Brooklyn, went to his home and be gan to abuse his wife. Vesterday morning he renewed the assault and drove his wife from the house. Justice leclmar remanded Conghin to jail to await the result of his wife's injuries. of his wife's injuries.

James Frances, William Rushmore, William Sutton, and Joseph D. King, quartermasters, and James Scofield, cook, all of the steamer Denmark, who were charged before Commissioner Osborn with having smuggled brandy, meerschaum goods, essences, linen thread, &c., on the steamer Denmark, were yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fifty-nine fishermen of Yarmouth, England, were drowned in the recent gale.

Disturbances are feared in South Wales in consequence of the strike of the miners.

Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants of London, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are \$500,000.

\$500,000.

In the Prussian Diet, yesterday, an interpellation signed by a large number of members was introduced, asking the Government by what authority of law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Papal Allocution. the Papal Allocution.

Edwin James has appealed to the courts against the Bonchers' decree by which he was expelled from the ber in 1861 while he was absent in America. He states that want of funds alone prevented him from making this application years are.

THE CONFESSION OF SPAIN.

UTTER INABILITY TO CONQUER THE PATRIOTS OF CUBA.

Secretary Fish to Gen. Sickles on Spanish Outrages—The Emancipation of Slaves in the West India Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- On the 29th of October last Secretary Fish, in addressing an elaborate letter to Minister Sickles, alluded to the fact that the present Ministry of Spain had given assurances to the public, though their organs of the press, and had confirmed the assurance to Gen. Sickles personally, of their intention to put inte operation a series of extensive reforms, em-bracing among them some of those which this Government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration in relation to the colonies

which are our near neighbors.

The Spanish Government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the West India colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently issued regulations professedly for its execution are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation, if they be not really in the interest of the slave-holder and of the continuance of the institution of slavery.

if they be not really in the interest of the slaveholder and of the continuance of the institution
of slavery.

While the United States fully acknowledges
their obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in
the domestic concerns of others, circumstances
warrant partial exceptions to this rule,
to the support of which the Secretary enters into an argument, and says all who
countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect must more or leas
be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith,
a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid. Gen. Sickles
is instructed in decisive but respectful terms to
remonstrate against the apparent failure of
Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act
to which she is committed.

IF SPAIN PERMITS HER AUTHORITY

IF SPAIN PERMITS HER AUTHORITY

Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act to which she is committed.

IF SPAIN PERMITS HER AUTHORITY

to be virtually and oractically defied in Cuba by a refusal or neglect to carry into effect acts of the Home Government of a humane tendency, it is tantamount to an acknowledgment of inability to control the insurrection in Cuba.

Mr. Fish says it has now lasted four years, Attempts to suppress it, so far futile, have been made, probably at a sacrifice of more than a 100,000 lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that island compel us to take a warm interest in its pecceful and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity.

Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptations for reckless adventurers here to violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thither is great.

Despite the unquestioned vigilance of this Government to maintain its duty and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisors, the said proximity has led Cubans and other partisans of the insurgents to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to slot and act for the advancement of their cause in the island.

The Secretary says, we certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart those schemes, occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba, should have some termination through a cessation of the cause, which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as a neutral.

Ever since the insurrection began we have, he says, repeatedly been called upon to discharge those duties. In the performance of them we are consicious of no neglect but the trial to our impartiality by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt is necessarily so severe that unless she shall soon be more successful, it will force upon this Government the considera

which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the mean time the property af citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain."

The Secretary further says to Gen. Sickles:

The Secretary further says to Gen. Sickles:

It is hoped that you will present the views above set forth and the present grievances of which this Government so justly complains, to the Government to which you are accredited in a way which, without giving offence, will leave a conviction that we are in earnest in the expression of these views, and that we expect redreas and that if it should not soon be afforded. Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out

THE GREAT BAUM STYRM.

Five Trains in the Northwest Snewed In-The Drifts as High as the Cars. Milwaukze, Jan. 9.—The great snow storm in Minnesota did not cease until last night. The Iowa and Minnesota divisions of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have suffered greatly. Four or five freight trains and fered greatly. Four or five freight trains and one passenger train are blocked between Conover, Iowa, and Ridgeway. There are fitteen women on the passenger train. All the fuel and provisions for the passengers are brought from Ridgeway. The drifts in many places are reported to be as high as the cars. All the Minnesota railroads have suspended and trains will probably not run before Saturday.

Two accidents are reported on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Cyrus Libby of Beloit, had his collar bone broken. Mrs. Francis Cole of Eric county, New York, and Charles H. Reed of Boston, were slightly injured.

A Heavy Snow Storm in Northern New York. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9 .- A heavy anow storm has been prevailing in this region all day. The railroad trains are very irregular. No trains have moved north of this place since yesterday.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Abraham Stover, of Penobscot, Me., aged 62, was yesterday found lying between the bars of his sled. His face had dragged upon the road until almost wora away. When he was discovered, his horses were jogging slong briskly. along briskly.

The Indiana Legislature organized yesterday by the recirction of the officers of the Special Sessions, except the doorkeeper. The retiring Governor will deliver his message to-day. Gov. Hendricks will be iasugurated on Monday next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A. Speer's stables in Passaic, N. J., were burned yesterday. Loss \$2,000.

The stables of the Wright Engine Works in Newburgh, N. Y., were burned on Wednesday night, with three horses. Loss \$1,500.

McNutt's lumber mill on Wareham street. Boston, with a large amount of stock and fatures. Pierce, Gliman & Tuitle lose \$10,000; insured for \$2,000. Sherman & Boston lose \$10,000; insured for \$2,000. Bossman & Bostoner lost \$5,000, and are fully insured. J. J. McNutt lost \$1,000; insurance \$10,000.

Alexander Thompson's machine shop in Lancater, N. H., with the grist mill adjoining, owned by Frank Smith and John F. Hodge. Thompson's lose is \$15,000; insured for \$15,000. And sarshal was seriously if not fatally injured by a chimney falling upon and present the control of the stable injured by a chimney falling upon eration.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Daniel Holland, aged 12, of 107 East 129th street, was drowned on Tuesday while skating one pond at 140th street.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher advocated compulsory education and female suffrage in a lecture in Association Hall last night. Association Hall last night.

Judge Barrett has ordered the Chamberlais and Comproller to pay Wm. H. Bell his salary, amounting to about \$1,000, for superintending the printing of the indices to the county records.

Commissioner Van Nort has written to the Common Council advising the removal of extra lamps in front of thurches, hotels, club houses, saloons, &c. There are 1,350 or these club houses, saloons, &c. There are 1,550 or these clamps, costing the tarpayors over \$7,000 annually.

Yesterday afternoon Frank W. Brookes of 7.44 Broadway was arrested on a bench warrant, at the instance of Miss Carlotta F. Shotwell, and confined in the Tombs. While the examination was going on at the Tombs Miss Shotwell was before the Grand Jury.

In the suit of Lord & Taylor against Henry W.

In the suit of Lord & Taylor against Henry W. Hocter, to recover \$20,000 for alleged embesslement of goods, a motion was argued before Judge Barrets of behalf of the defendant to vacate the order of arrest on the ground of indefiniteness of the amdarit, but decision was reserved.

The Supreme Court has decided against the application of Joseph B. Young, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to compel the Board of Audit to allow him his increase of pay, amounting to \$1,500 per year, om the ground that the Board of Audit is no longer in an isotenn and a manufactume small and affect it.